Exhibit F

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION
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4	IN RE: AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST LITIGATION
5	Case No. 12-md-02311 MDL NO. 2311
6	Hon. Marianne O. Battani
7	HEARING REGARDING DEPOSITION PROTOCOL
8	BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER GENE J. ESSHAKI
9	Theodore Levin United States Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard
10	Detroit, Michigan Wednesday, May 6, 2015
11	wednesday, May 0, 2013
12	
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MR. CHERRY: It is resolved by stipulation. 2 MASTER ESSHAKI: Then that the dealerships' motion to resolve defendants' motion to compel downstream is gone? 3 4 MS. ROMANENKO: Same, resolved by stipulation. 5 MASTER ESSHAKI: And that's in both the auto dealer 6 cases and the end payor cases? 7 MS. ROMANENKO: Yes. MASTER ESSHAKI: So what's left before me today is 8 9 the defendants' expedited motion to compel DMS data? 10 MR. CHERRY: That's also resolved by our 11 stipulation. 12 MASTER ESSHAKI: So I have nothing on my original 13 agenda left, and the only thing that we are going to discuss is the deposition protocol? 14 15 MR. CHERRY: Yes. 16 MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, Marguerite Sullivan on behalf of the Sumitomo defendants. 17 18 We have a number of topics to go through with you 19 today but --20 MASTER ESSHAKI: Ms. Sullivan, before you start I've been troubled by this and I want you to just -- let you 21 22 know my thoughts. Okay. 23 My recollection is not always 100 percent clear but 24 as I remember we worked on a deposition protocol, we came very clearly to a solution, there were some open issues that

I ruled upon, and subsequent to that we had our status conference, and at the status conference quite frankly,

Judge Battani, in my mind, upset the apple cart of what I had been doing, and I recognized it. I want to read to you some of the notes that I have from that proceeding because it relates very much to what we are doing today. It was you and Ms. Romanenko that were arguing about the auto-dealer plaintiffs and the end-payor plaintiffs, as well as Mr. Williams.

With respect to the deposition protocol, the deps of end payors, each plaintiff, each part, according to Judge Battani, the deposition of each end payor for each part is an impossibility.

Next, the end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiffs buy cars, they do not buy parts, so that the basic information needed across the board should be the same whether it is for wire harness parts or it is for control panels, such that an outline of questions could and should be prepared for all parts, for all defendants, to be asked of the end payors and the automobile dealers. Take one dep of an auto dealer and an end payor with pre-approved questions. Need a script, pre-approved script.

She said discovery will be on hold until all defendants are in the case. As far as deps, no deps are to go on as to any party. They must be conducted on behalf of

all defendants in a single dep. You will need to prepare a template with common questions and determine who is going to conduct the deps. The defendants are to have 45 days within which to prepare the template and decide who is going to examine the witness.

The depositions will be useable in all of the cases, and if there are any special questions that any particular defendant wants to have asked they are to submit them to me and to determine whether they should be included in that particular person's deposition.

Now, those are the end of my notes with respect to the deposition protocol. I then issued what I thought was a proper clarification order that said the prior order that I made really was no longer valid because of what Judge Battani indicated in our status conference, and that there is going to be a deposition protocol that stretches across all cases, literally that's what she said, there is not going to be a wire harness protocol, there is not going to be a bearing protocol, there is not going to be wipers protocol, it is one protocol stretching across all cases when you are dealing with the auto-dealer plaintiffs and dealing with end-payor plaintiffs because all they did was buy, sell and purchase a car.

So the data that you will receive from each of those different parties, the dealers and the end payors, will

be the same no matter if you are asking the question on behalf of the wire harness defendants or the bearings defendants. That's what we need to do.

MS. SULLIVAN: So, Master Esshaki, I think the key there is your statement just now that this all applies when you are dealing with end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses.

So what the issue was that Judge Battani addressed during the hearing, it was a concern that she had that the end payors and the auto dealers had raised previously in our October hearing, it was a concern about defendants in multiple auto parts cases taking duplicative depositions of the same plaintiff witnesses over and over and over again, that was actually the words that the auto-dealer plaintiffs used in October. They were concerned about the same auto dealer witness being examined over and over and over again in 29 cases.

And so Judge Battani raised the concern at the January 28th status conference and the way she phrased it was she said I'm concerned about an issue, do you take depositions of these plaintiffs in each part case? Again, her concern was do you have duplicative, repetitive depositions where you are asking the same plaintiffs the same questions effectively over and over and over again. And so there was a back and forth really about that issue, and her

ruling was no, you cannot do that, you cannot take duplicative depositions of the end-payor plaintiffs and the auto-dealer witnesses in multiple parts cases, and, defendants, you need to work together, you need to come up with a template and go forth with that instruction.

And so the defendants have been doing that successfully and we are fine with that. We prepared a protocol that covers end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses. It applies to all the defendants in all auto parts cases, all the defendants have signed off on it, and that was our understanding of that discussion.

Now, I will say at the very end of that hearing -of that discussion during that hearing I got up and I said
this dispute about whether defendants in other auto parts
cases can take depositions of the same plaintiff witnesses
really only impacts a few of the provisions of the protocol
that we had all negotiated and that Your Honor had weighed in
on.

MASTER ESSHAKI: I recall that.

MS. SULLIVAN: Right. And so I got up and I said I think we can accomplish this fairly quickly, we can address these provisions. Mr. Williams agreed, and the auto dealers' counsel also agreed. So we then took those provisions that were specifically impacted by that ruling and we prepared a protocol. We pulled them out of the wire harness protocol

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and we prepared a separate protocol that covers those depositions. Those are the only depositions that apply to all auto parts cases. They were the only depositions that Judge Battani was worried about, and they have been addressed in that separate ADP or auto dealer -- I'm sorry, end-payor plaintiffs' and auto-dealer plaintiffs' witness protocol. But there are all of these other depositions that need to happen in the wire harness case; direct purchasers, Ford, truck dealers and all the defendants' depositions, and those depositions don't apply and aren't even relevant in all of the other cases, maybe with the exception of Ford but that's a separate issue, but the -- so the protocol -- the wire harness protocol took us ten months to negotiate, we reached agreement on everything with the exception of a few provisions that we raised with Your Honor -- or with you, Master Esshaki, and that governs those depositions, and that's separate and independent from this ruling that Judge Battani made on the end-payor and auto-dealer witness depositions.

From our perspective it is not appropriate,
necessary or warranted to have one single protocol that
governs all witness depositions in all auto parts cases for a
number of witnesses. First, it is not necessary. We don't
need one protocol for the entire auto parts MDL, we already
have these two protocols. We have -- you know, as I said,

all the defendants have agreed on the one that applies to them for all cases. The wire harness protocol is close to being final, it was close to being final in January, it is still close to being final.

MASTER ESSHAKI: When you say two protocols, what do you mean?

MS. SULLIVAN: There is a protocol that governs end-payor plaintiff depositions and auto-dealer plaintiff witness depositions, and what that means is that when there is a deposition taken of an end-payor plaintiff in any case it is governed by that protocol. And so when we, the defendants, in the wire harness case take a deposition of an end-payor plaintiff we have to coordinate with all of the defendants in all of the other cases, and then they cannot take a deposition in any of their other cases of that same plaintiff absent good cause. That was the ruling that Judge Battani made.

MASTER ESSHAKI: What's the second protocol?

MS. SULLIVAN: Well, and that same protocol governs auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses. Same thing on the auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses, we have to coordinate with all the other defendants.

MASTER ESSHAKI: When you're saying two protocols, one is -- you would refer to as the end-payor plaintiff protocol, the other is the auto-dealer protocol?

MS. SULLIVAN: No, I apologize. So the first one applies to the entire auto parts MDL, all cases, and it governs end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses, that was Judge Battani's ruling. So for those depositions there cannot be duplicative depositions, all the defendants have to coordinate, we all have to agree on our list of questions, et cetera, that protocol governs those depositions just as instructed and just as you ordered in your March 19th ruling.

The second protocol is the wire harness deposition protocol, and that does not govern the end-payor and auto-dealer plaintiff witness duplication issue, what it governs is direct purchasers, Ford, truck dealers, the City of Richmond plaintiffs, so the public-entity plaintiffs and all the defendants. Those parties are not parties in all of the 29 cases. That is the protocol that is very detailed in terms of -- for example, how many depositions do plaintiffs get to take of each defendant? We agreed after literally ten months of negotiations that they could take 15 depositions of all of the -- of each of the defendants, except for Leoni, for Leoni they can only take seven.

Well, that was an agreement that was reached after much compromise, after much discussion, and it is unique to our case. It is appropriate in our case. We know who the witnesses are at this point, we have been in discovery for

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two years, it makes sense that we have been able to reach agreement on that term. The defendants in these much, much later cases are years away from having depositions in their cases, they don't necessarily know who the witnesses are, there has been no discovery at all, and so for them, it is not appropriate for them to be bound by the wire harness deposition protocol when the defendants are not even in those -- those defendants aren't even in our case. They need to take the time to negotiate their own terms in terms of how many witnesses can be deposed and other terms that relate to that, where the depositions should take place, et cetera. The plaintiffs are concerned -- I think they will get up and tell you that they don't want to have to negotiate

separate protocols --

MASTER ESSHAKI: One moment please, Ms. Sullivan. We have people calling in.

THE CASE MANAGER: Counsel, can you hear me? your appearances for the record? Counsel?

Mr. Esshaki, they must have put it on mute. can go ahead.

MASTER ESSHAKI: They put us on mute? Okay. That's hardly acceptable, but please continue.

As I understand it, you had developed a deposition protocol across all cases, as Judge Battani has instructed, that deals with end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer

plaintiffs so that one deposition is going to taken, they are not exposed to multiple deps. You have also developed a wire harness deposition protocol that will apply only in the wire harness cases pertaining to non-end-payor plaintiffs and non-automobile-dealer plaintiffs, and it is your posture that that protocol should be confined presently to the wire harness cases because they are unique, they are ready in a stage to proceed, and that future plaintiffs who may not even be in the case today should not be bound to a protocol that they have had no opportunity to put any input into?

MS. SULLIVAN: That's correct with one exception, one minor clarification -- it is not so minor, with one clarification, and that is that all automotive parts protocol that we have developed applies to end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiff witnesses. So what it does is it says that when an auto-dealer plaintiff witness deposition occurs all defendants have to coordinate and that same witness can then not be deposed in a later case. What it does not do though is it does not limit the wire harness defendants to one deposition of an auto-dealer plaintiff entity, and that is an important distinction because that was a separate issue.

If you recall in January we presented -- we argued and --

MASTER ESSHAKI: We thought three.

MS. SULLIVAN: That's correct, three 30(b)(1) depositions and 18 hours of 30(b)(6) testimony, and that's in the wire harness case, and those two rulings actually complement each other perfectly well. So when the wire harness defendants take those --

MASTER ESSHAKI: Would you please tell me again, it was three 30(b)(1) --

MS. SULLIVAN: Three 30(b)(1) depositions and 18 hours of 30(b)(6) testimony.

MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay.

MS. SULLIVAN: You were the one that gave us that number of depositions and Judge Battani's ruling at the January 28th status conference actually complement each other quite well. When the wire harness defendants take those depositions we will coordinate with the other defendants, they will participate if they choose to, and then they cannot later redepose those same witnesses.

It can't be the case, however, that

Judge Battani -- well, first of all, she didn't intend to, I

don't believe, overrule your other ruling, which was the

three 30(b)(1) and 18 hours of 30(b)(6), that was not the

topic at all that she raised as something that was concerning

her. What her concern was was the duplicative nature of

multiple depositions taken of the same witnesses in multiple

cases. We need three 30(b)(1) depositions of the auto

dealers and 18 hours of 30(b)(6) testimony in the wire harness case for all of the reasons that we argued in our briefing and in our oral argument during our hearing on January 21st.

MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: Master Esshaki, I'm going to be

brief now because I want to respond --

MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank God somebody's going to be brief today.

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I will try. I want to respond to what Ms. Sullivan said because some of it is not right and much of it requires a response.

But in my view the threshold issue driving everything else is the dispute between the defendants and the auto dealers that Ms. Sullivan just alluded to, and in my view until that is resolved the rest of this is going to be held up, so I think it would make more sense for the auto dealers to speak now.

MASTER ESSHAKI: Sure.

MR. RAITER: I'm Shawn Raiter on behalf of the auto dealers.

Judge Battani was very clear on January 28th; she did not say there will be one deposition per witness, she said three or four times on this transcript, which you have before you, there will be one deposition per plaintiff. Now

the defendants ignore that because they want to come back to really harassing and abusing the discovery process as it relates to the automobile dealer plaintiffs.

Let me just give you the citations because they are in the record, Mr. Special Master, they are very clear.

Judge Battani said at page 24, "and this can all be done in one deposition of a named plaintiff", page 24. Page 24 again, "I mean, if we have to be innovative we will be innovative but that there will be one deposition", page 24 again. Page 26, "I want you to have the opportunity to ask -- to get the information that you need and at the same time only do a single deposition of most of these named plaintiffs", that's page 26.

So what they have done, the defendants have now taken that, they ignore it, they don't want to abide by that. They want to say well, what she really meant was no duplicative depositions of the same witness. That's not what she said. She made it very clear and you did when you started this by reading your own notes that there should be a single plaintiff for each -- a single deposition for each named plaintiff unless there's good cause shown, and the judge said that in her --

MASTER ESSHAKI: What about the difference between the 30(b)(1) and 30(b)(6)?

MR. RAITER: They can choose how they wish to do

it.

MASTER ESSHAKI: Don't you think they are entitled to both?

MR. RAITER: I think they can choose.

MASTER ESSHAKI: If you were to take the deposition of an owner of the automobile dealership, I dare say he could not tell you how his backroom where they do all the paperwork works, so you need to take the deposition of the head financial controller of a dealership for that style testimony. They should not be limited to do I take the controller or do I take the owner.

MR. RAITER: And they can make that decision, Your Honor, but when you started this you also talked about questions --

MASTER ESSHAKI: Wait, wait, wait, that's the point I'm getting at. They should not be limited to saying with respect to this dealer, should I take the president or the CFO. They really need at a minimum to have both.

MR. RAITER: Why?

MASTER ESSHAKI: Because the CFO is going to be critical to understanding the financial operations of the dealership, purchasing and sales of vehicles, how profit is calculated, rebates and so forth. The owner is going to tell you what his business is, how many cars he buys and so forth. They shouldn't have to choose between the two.

MR. RAITER: The CFO can say the same things, but the owner could say on those topics. And the stipulation that you are going to see today provides them with all -- over 200 fields of transactional information, basically everything they have asked for from us. We have already produced 250,000 pages of documents, we continue to produce documents relating to the transactions, the acquisitions, the sales of these vehicles. They don't need any more than that quite frankly in our opinion, but in the Optical Disk Drive case, for example, there was an order, we presented that to Your Honor, where the court said you get one deposition per plaintiff, direct purchasers and indirect purchasers, and that's what we believe should happen here.

Now, how they decide to do that is up to them, but you started this today by saying what you should do is come up with a set of questions that need to be answered, need to be asked and answered, and then I suppose it would be incumbent on us to identify who can answer those questions in such a deposition, but what they have got before you, this three 30(b)(1) and 18 hours of 30(b)(6) testimony. We have 29 cases, we have 45 automobile dealer plaintiffs. If you look at wire harness only, only wire harness, 45 of those plaintiffs, given what they are asking for, that's over 1,800 hours of depositions of automotive dealers, 1,800 hours. So that would be a year, running consecutively, one

year of automobile dealer depositions when they are going to have some much financial information they don't need to take one-tenth of those depositions. Now, that, of course, doesn't include preparation of these witnesses, travel time for everyone, but that's just one case.

Now, the protocol that Ms. Sullivan is talking about, the second protocol, what they have actually said is well, in wire harnesses we get to take three 30(b)(1)s and we get 18 hours of 30(b)(6)s, but then in every other case the number of depositions that we are going to take of your automobile dealers would be subject to negotiation, so they are not done there, they are going to come back over and over and over again trying to ask for more depositions, again, then hiding behind this rule of, well, you can't duplicate a deposition for the same witness. Well, there are a lot of these dealerships and there are going to be a lot of these people they could identify to take depositions, and that's what they are going to do, they are going to harass us.

MASTER ESSHAKI: Doesn't that fly in the face of what the Judge wanted to do, which was to limit those depositions?

MR. RAITER: Which is exactly why we think there should be one deposition per named plaintiff absent a showing of good cause, that's what she said. She didn't say one deposition per automobile dealer witness or per witness, she

said per named plaintiff, she said it at least twice. So, Your Honor, you have before you, again, one of these kind of crossroads moments where we'll embark on depositions that will go on for years and years and years. You've heard the defendants here today say we want to get moving, we want to get going forward and get headed toward class certification. The proposal being made right now by Ms. Sullivan and the defendants, at least as to the number of the automobile dealers being subject to deposition or their witnesses subject to deposition, will be completely contrary to what they have said before you today.

MASTER ESSHAKI: I have to go back. As I understand the protocol there is going to be -- let's not focus on auto dealers but let's focus on end-payor plaintiffs, there is going to be one deposition of an end-payor plaintiff that is going to stretch across all parts. How many of the auto-dealer plaintiffs -- how many of the auto-dealer plaintiffs with parts is up in the air for at least this moment but they are going to stretch across all parts, so you are not going to go back to those auto-dealer plaintiffs under that protocol, no one is going back to them again, so the only question is should the auto-dealer plaintiffs' depositions be limited to one per dealer or should they be three 30(b)(1) and 18 hours of 30(b)(6) or should they be something else?

MR. RAITER: Yes and no. 2 MASTER ESSHAKI: Give me a compromise. MR. RAITER: Yes and no. Your point about are they 3 going to stretch across all the cases, not according to their 4 5 second protocol. 6 MASTER ESSHAKI: Well, the second protocol, as I 7 understand it, dealt with -- according to Ms. Sullivan, dealt with non-auto-dealer plaintiffs and non-end-payor plaintiffs. 8 9 MS. SULLIVAN: May I clarify? 10 MR. RAITER: That's not correct. 11 MASTER ESSHAKI: You may clarify, Ms. Sullivan. 12 MS. SULLIVAN: I think what we are talking about 13 here is the end-payor plaintiffs and auto-dealer plaintiffs witness protocol, and that's the one I explained to you, 14 15 those witnesses will be covering -- apply to all auto parts 16 cases, all defendants will participate and will be bound by 17 that order. That does not mean though is that the four depositions that we take of the auto-dealer plaintiff 18 19 entities in the wire harness case will necessarily be the 20 same exact four that the defendants in some later case may

They cannot take those same four witnesses again, that's correct, they cannot take those same four witnesses again. However, some of the cases are -- each of these cases are unique, and what I mean by that is, for example, in the

choose to take. Let me explain that to you.

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heater control panel case I represent Sumitomo and Sumitomo sold heater control panels only to Toyota. The conduct at issue in that case I think the evidence will show relates to Toyota, and so in that case the defendants will be most focused on determining whether the auto dealers can prove that they were impacted with respect to purchases of cars that are Toyota cars. There are other cases that don't involve sales to Toyota. For example, the electric powered steering assemblies case, I don't know anything about that case other than the fact that the guilty plea identifies conduct relating to Honda. Presumably in that case those defendants when the time comes will be very focused on determining whether the auto dealers can establish an overcharge and a passthrough with respect to Honda cars, and so the four auto dealers witnesses or depositions that we make take in the HCP case relating to primarily Toyota may not be the same witnesses --

MASTER ESSHAKI: I think you are parsing and slicing it very thin, and I do not see that's what the Judge said. The Judge said that the auto-dealer plaintiffs and the end-payor plaintiffs because all they did was buy and sell and buy an automobile should be subject to one deposition. Clearly for the end-payor plaintiffs one deposition across all parts is what she ruled. The question is whether you need more than one deposition for auto-dealer plaintiffs

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because you need to get a 30(b)(6) and then you need to get
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     perhaps an owner.
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              MS. SULLIVAN: May I address that then,
     Master Esshaki? We actually do need more than one deposition
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     of the auto-dealer plaintiffs' entities for all the reasons
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     we already argued, and frank --
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              MASTER ESSHAKI: They are not going to go back
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     again, it is across all parts.
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              MS. SULLIVAN: Understood, understood. So for now
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     we are talking about how many, putting aside the duplication
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     issue, put that aside for now. For now we are talking about
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     how many can we take? Can we take one or can we take the
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     three 30(b)(1) depositions and the 18 hours of 30(b)(6)
     testimony that you already ruled would be appropriate in the
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     case?
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              MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes, but that ruling came out
     before and --
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              MS. SULLIVAN: That's correct, Your Honor, but the
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     Court said --
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              MASTER ESSHAKI: As I said, she overturned the
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     apple cart with that ruling.
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              MS. SULLIVAN: Respectfully we disagree with that.
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     What she was focused on is whether you take the same
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     witnesses over and over and over again.
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              MASTER ESSHAKI: No, that's not what I got from it.
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I'm sorry, Ms. Sullivan. What I got from it is you are not going to subject an auto-dealer plaintiff to 10, 12, 20 depositions, and she wanted it strictly limited to one deposition across -- one deposition, I'm not going to say that for the auto-dealer plaintiffs, I said that clearly for the end payors, one deposition across all parts. With auto-dealer plaintiffs I can see that there is a problem if you are limited to selecting one witness and one witness only because you may need to get the owner of the dealership and you may need to get the CFO.

MS. SULLIVAN: You may also need salespeople, and the reason I say that is some of these dealer plaintiffs are extremely large. For example, McGrath Automotive Group, Incorporated has hundreds of employees, it has four dealerships, four separate dealerships, and it sells nine different brands of cars. Commonwealth Motors, for example, has 300 employees, three dealerships, and it sells GM, Nissan, Honda, Kia and VW cars. We know that the OEMs are very different and they sell their cars very differently; some have certain incentives, others don't have those incentives, and all of that makes a difference in terms of whether the auto dealers will be able to establish that they paid more for their cars and whether the end payors will be able to establish that they paid more for their cars. And you may have different people in these dealerships that are

handling procurement from VW than procurement from Nissan, two totally different OEMs.

And so, you know, again, we absolutely need a 30(b)(6) deposition and we believe that 18 hours, the compromise that you ruled on back in January, was the appropriate amount of time. And we absolutely need 30(b)(1) depositions, and we don't believe that one 30(b)(1) deposition would be appropriate for these reasons --

MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, I think she has conceded that -- what Judge Battani's instruction was to limit the number of depositions in the auto dealers, not four witnesses in this -- in the wire harness cases and then four witnesses in the heater cases and four witnesses in the windshield cases, it is across the board. The only question is how many can you live with?

MR. RAITER: Your Honor, again, let's just back up. She has gone back to the three 30(b)(1)s and the 18 hours of 30(b)(6). Just for a reference point, what the defendants want for 30(b)(6) hours of their own people, the people who engaged in these conspiracies and who went to jail and pleaded guilty and paid fines, they want to give us 21 hours of 30(b)(6), but yet they want 18 hours from some car dealership about how you sold your cars.

Now, what's changed since then? A couple of things. One, we withdrew parts from all cases, so parts

were a big part of the number of witnesses and how we purchased parts and how we sold parts, those are out of all of these cases, so that's a big change. Number two, the stipulation that will be entered soon later today or tomorrow but what we are producing to them handles this information. For example, every month a car dealership usually should be making a report to an OEM which summarizes what they sold, sales, profits, their monthly OEM reports, and we have agreed to produce those. They are going to have that information across all the different brands, across all the different makes.

We have agreed that we will use our own consultant to go extract the DMS data that was the subject of obviously the motions that have now been withdrawn before you. So what they are going to have is a ton of information that addresses the vast majority of the legitimate issues that they could raise at this point. So from there what do we do? I think we could do a couple of different things; we could continue to meet and confer about numbers, we could talk about styles of depositions, whether they are 30(b)(1)s or 30(b)(6)s, or we could look at a total number of hours, but right now our position is 39 hours for a single automobile-dealer plaintiff to be deposed in this case, in this setting, given the direction of the Court is unreasonable, it is burdensome, and it is abusive.

MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Here is what I'm thinking. I would like the defendants to provide plaintiffs with an outline of areas they intend to examine a witness on in the automobile dealer cases, and I would like the automobile-dealer plaintiffs to select the person within their organization who can best respond to the areas that will be covered in the examination. However, I am going to give with respect to automobile-dealer plaintiffs one 30(b)(6) and one 30(b)(1). If you need more you come back and give me good cause and I will do it. Are we clear? I just want to be clear.

We have a deposition protocol that applies to end-payor plaintiffs and automobile plaintiffs that will go across the board on all parts, so that they will not be deposed again, that with respect to the automobile dealer plaintiffs there will be information exchanged from the defendants to the plaintiffs before the deposition occurs and the defendants will select the person within their organization that has the most information to respond to the questions. They will be able to get one 30(b)(6), not 18 hours, I think eight hours is plenty, and one 30(b)(1). If they want more or they need more they can file a motion for good cause.

And then with respect to the -- it is understood that the deposition protocol does not apply outside of the

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wire harness cases except for the limitations on the numbers of deps of the end payors and auto dealers, it does not apply to OEMs, it does not apply to suppliers, it does not apply to -- that is not before us, that has not been discussed. Mr. Williams, you look puzzled? MR. WILLIAMS: No, I don't think I'm puzzled. think you clarified. Yes, I think it explicitly reserves whatever we do with OEMs and others. MASTER ESSHAKI: Right. MR. WILLIAMS: But the --MASTER ESSHAKI: Who is going to work on it? MR. WILLIAMS: That's what I wanted to come back to. You said we have a separate protocol for the end payors and dealers, we don't yet because --MASTER ESSHAKI: I agree. MR. WILLIAMS: -- one of the things the defendants did after they left last time was to increase the hours any person who bought a car will be deposed to 14 hours so that you, for example, would spend 14 hours being examined about buying a car, and their witnesses are only subject to seven hours, that is absurd, so that can't be. Second, and this is an important point, and I apologize because it is late, but in the colloquy before you had with Ms. Sullivan I heard it said this protocol doesn't

bind any plaintiffs who come in the future. That's not true.